

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.  
THURSDAY, July 11, 1901.  
ROSBY S. NOTES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more extensive than that of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delays, on account of the fact that the THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor or Business Department, according to tenor or purpose.

Mr. Bryan Repudiated.

The repudiation of Mr. Bryan and his platform by the Ohio democrats yesterday overshadows everything else connected with the Columbus convention. That is a circumstance of national moment. The action was taken jealously, too, as if to emphasize its final meaning. This feature of the repudiation, however, may inure to Mr. Bryan's benefit. It was hardly in keeping with the dignity of the occasion, and it was wholly unnecessary. Those who still adhere to Mr. Bryan, therefore, may be at pains to resent when opportunity offers so inexcusable an affront. De-throning an idol while the idol is still alive and in health is delicate business, and calls for care and some good tact. The fact that Mr. McLean at Columbus were not sufficiently mindful of this fact. They were feeling far too good, and overdid their task.

But the leading fact is mountain high. Mr. Bryan was not ignored, but repudiated. The convention did not simply adopt a platform with no mention of Mr. Bryan or Bryanism in it. That was expected, and that in itself would have been a noteworthy event in the circumstances. But an effort to incorporate Bryanism into the platform was rejected by practically a unanimous vote. And, moreover, the name of the Nebraska leader when mentioned was received with derision. The convention would have none either of him or of that for which he stands.

Here, now, is a beginning. There has been much dissatisfaction with Mr. Bryan in democratic circles since his defeat for the presidency, and here and there has appeared a man with the courage of his expression. But not until now has any man succeeded in organizing such an expression as gives to it the potency of a real movement. This is Mr. McLean's achievement, and for the present it gives him much distinction. Will the democratic leaders who agree with him fall into line and support him? They will have concerted effort on the part of anti-Bryan democrats to force the fighting, and wherever possible possess themselves of the machinery of the party organization?

And what says Mr. Bryan? He is entering upon a new experience. Praise and applause he has had in great abundance. His word has been a sort of law to his party. He has been a sage and orator, he has had everything his own way, and his appearance has been the signal for uncontrollable enthusiasm. How will this indignity affect him? How much of the philosopher will it develop in him? Will he be able to grin and bear it? Or will he gird up his loins afresh and "go after" those who have so signally challenged him to combat within the party? It is Mr. Bryan's "say."

Dollar Gas at Last.

Those who paid their gas bills in this city yesterday, taking advantage of the last "day of grace" to secure a supposed reduction for promptness, but really to avoid paying a positive penalty, may have been disappointed. The rate for gas for presumably the last time in this city at the rate of \$1.10. Their bills for the month of July and for subsequent months until Congress sees fit to change the rate, will be \$1.00 a thousand cubic feet, according to the law passed June 6, 1896. It will be remembered that this statute required the company to reduce its charge of \$1.25 to \$1.10 for five years, from the first of July, and then to drop to a dollar. That plan was adopted in compromise, after it had been suggested to drop the rate five cents a year for five years. Probably the final form of the law led to a minimum of confusion as long as the houses were not willing to bring the rate down squarely to a dollar at once.

And so after many years of fighting, Washington now has gas at the dollar rate, which has been the goal of the reformers. Since the fight was instituted, however, the ideals of the rate-reducers have been changed somewhat and an even lower price has been demonstrated as possible and profitable in other cities where business conditions have been no whit more favorable to the company than here. Just at present there is no disposition on the part of the gas consumers to demand further reductions. The public is willing, apparently, to accept the dollar rate for a time, and to give attention to the matter of quality and fair metering. It is upon these two points that the issue of the immediate future will rest. There has been considerable complaint on both scores during the past few months and conditions as to the examination and replacement of meters have been shown to be far from satisfactory.

The public will not forget that with the drop of 10 cents from the rate there will be no change in the legal standard of quality. The company must continue to furnish gas of 25-candle power, containing not more than twenty grains of sulphur in any 100 cubic feet, nor more than five grains of ammonia, and wholly free from sulphuretted hydrogen. Departures from this standard will be punishable as severely as before, and notwithstanding the failure of the public authorities thus far ever to make a case against the gas company for its lapses, the consumers will continue to hope for an enforcement of the law and such a sharp scrutiny as will keep deficiencies at a minimum.

If Mr. Tillman's pitchfork methods continue to grow in unpopularity he may one day succeed in getting out of office without going to the trouble of resigning.

Very few French duels are being reported. It is too warm for any exercise more strenuous than golf.

The Negro in His Own Behalf.

The case of the negro in the matter of suffrage has been presented at Richmond by members of the race in a manner deserving of high praise. The speakers were men of education and good standing, and they were heard, we are told, with most respectful attention. They were even complimented by the members of the suffrage committee on their language and argument.

The negroes of Virginia were wise in taking this step. In the first place it enabled them to offer in the persons of these representatives of the race an illustration of what the negro under favoring circumstances is capable. The speakers were men of education and good standing, and they were heard, we are told, with most respectful attention. They were even complimented by the members of the suffrage committee on their language and argument.

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In the second place the constitutional convention is not composed exclusively of politicians. Many of the members take no more interest in politics than all good citizens should, and at home are neither ring-

sters nor the tools of ringsters. They are the sort of men therefore to whom the negro should appeal, and upon whom he is likely, when deserving, to make a good impression. They are the sort of men most likely to do him justice, and to consider his case less from the standpoint of oppressive partisanship than from that of fair and generous dealing. Such men of all men are able to differentiate between the self-respecting and energetic negro, who establishes a home and supports a family, and the lazy, shiftless loaf, whose time is divided between the prison and the slums of some town or city.

The probability is that the action of the Virginia convention in this matter will not be extreme. It should not be. The state really would lose by adopting what in effect would be a juggle with its suffrage. White supremacy is no more in the slightest degree threatened. The white man's rule is as secure in the Old Dominion as in Maine or New York. Virginia therefore in deciding this important question of suffrage should have regard solely to her standing among her sister states, and to the express terms of the Constitution of the United States. In no state is ignorance to be determined by the color of a man's skin. Neither in any state are offenses against the suffrage chargeable exclusively to the negro, as all men who have had experience in latter day politics very well understand.

The Country Death Traps.

It required many years of fighting by The Star and other agencies concerned in the public welfare to secure safety gates at the railroad grade crossings in this city. At this time there are practically no points within the city limits which are not thus protected. Such accidents as happen are the result of the carelessness of the victims or, more often, of the gatemen. For this relief, pending the establishment of safety gates, the city grade crossings would eliminate the city grade crossings, and the capital is grateful. But meanwhile the danger exists in the suburbs as seriously as ever. Lives are constantly being sacrificed, as yesterday at Langdon, through the neglect or the parsimony of the railroad companies.

Attention has often been called to these suburban crossings. There has been no lack of warnings. Nor is there, in the judgment of the people, any lack of power to put an end to the threatening evil. The Commissioners have ample authority to require the companies to erect safety barriers throughout the District at all public highways. The only shadow of doubt is as to the right of way in some places where the thoroughfares have never been formally established as streets. It is a question whether the courts, upon issue being brought, would not hold the corporations responsible for the protection of the crossings whether they exist by right of law or by the exercise of unbroken custom.

In any case, it is time for the Commissioners to cease relying upon the vague promises of the railroads and to measure their powers by applying the police regulations in all their force to every crossing at grade within the District. It is not to the point that the railroads are about to start work on new terminals. Those plans will not affect such points as Langdon or Brookland, or numerous other subdivisions along the railroad lines. The people of those places have today absolutely no guarantee that the deadly conditions may not continue indefinitely, pending action such as the Commissioners should now take to bring matters to a crisis.

No practical difference exists between the city and the suburban grade crossing, save perhaps to make the latter the more dangerous by reason of its surroundings. What with narrow right of way, trees along the tracks and often deep cuts at the very point of crossing, these places are often more dangerous than the city streets. At night the country crossing is positively the worst of all. It is noteworthy that a major portion of the grade crossings are situated on other cities from time to time are at country roads. In this city nearly all of the killings by train during the past few years have been outside of the city limits.

The reasons for peremptory action by the Commissioners to enforce or at least to test their authority over the railroads at these points are accumulating with deadly regularity.

The Yachts.

The repeated failure of the wind off Newport to develop enough strength to let the American cup yachts show their real paces leads to the hope that this regatta will exhaust the bad luck and that by the time for the International regatta there will be enough wind to suit everybody. Thus far the conditions at Newport in the trials have been such as only to demonstrate the wonderful qualities of Constitution as a light-weather boat, and to prove emphatically that in her present state Independence is utterly worthless for the defense of the cup in light airs. A hard blow is necessary to complete the proof that the newest yacht is the best.

The action of the Pennsylvania railway in equipping a special guard to circumvent men who steal rides has brought out an unexpected word of kindness for the tramp. Some of the farmers are unwilling that he should be wholly suppressed, as they sometimes need him when they are short of farm hands. This intimation that the tramp sometimes applies himself to toll tends to upset a theory of long standing.

The captain on a Cunarder forced a skin gambler to give up his gains. The gambler, of course, regards it as an unjust discrimination, as a man who does not read the papers enough to keep away from a steamboat poker is pretty sure to give his money to the first bunco man he meets after he goes ashore.

If the Alabama convention to revise the constitution finds a way to suppress lynching, a number of states both north and south will be glad to find it desirable to make a close study of the methods applied, with a view to duplicating them.

John R. McLean does not trouble himself much about Cleveland or Toledo. But when it comes to the state of Ohio as a general proposition every now and then he has something to say.

The failure of the scheme to charge rent for park benches will discourage any idea New York may have of charging extra for the use of fire escapes on oppressive summer nights.

The Kaiser, in complimenting soldiers in general, of course means only the soldiers who happen to be the emperor's side in any future difference of opinion.

The most exciting part of the Independence's career as a racing boat occurred in the correspondence.

John W. Thompson.

John W. Thompson was one of Washington's shrewdest and most successful men of affairs. His progressive prosperity, from humble beginnings to his final position as one of the dominant factors in the local business world, was due to native qualities drawn from his Scotch ancestry. Strength of purpose, clear-sightedness and business integrity were his original weapons in the fight for fortune and influence. He used to their best advantage. In the course of time he became closely identified with the capital's trade and finance, and demonstrated his capacity to make and to grasp opportunities. His persistence of purpose was well proved in the course of his fight for the purification of the detective bureau of the District government, which

resulted in a most wholesome reform. In the days of his greatest activity Mr. Thompson was possessed of a wide influence in District affairs, and his business skill was on many occasions directed to the protection and development of the commercial interests of the capital. When summoned to lend his aid and advice in matters of public interest it was always found that Mr. Thompson stood for good administration and thoroughness.

Governor Yates says that Illinois republicans are in favor of Theodore Roosevelt for the presidential candidate in 1904. It seems quite possible that Mr. Roosevelt may again defy tradition and refuse to let the vice presidency bury him.

The will of the late Mr. Rogers may do something to help struggling artists. Also struggling lawyers.

Alfred Austin is sixty-six years old, but his poetry remains very young.

SHOOTING STARS.

Unseasonable.

"Do you dislike a man who quotes poetry?"

"Not on general principles," answered Miss Cayenne. "But it is a little annoying in July to have a gentleman anxiously inquiring 'Where are the snows of yester year?'"

Mistaken Hilarity.

"The drama," said Mr. Stormington Barnes, "is not a comedy, and it is a serious consideration that it once enjoyed."

"People want to laugh nowadays."

"Yes—and usually at the time when you are most desirous that they shall not."

Expediency.

"On what platform will you stand in your next campaign?" asked the friend.

"It won't be any platform," answered the candidate. "It'll merely be a rough scaffolding, thrown together to meet the necessities of the occasion."

Nothing Left to Do.

If every man fulfilled his plan 'Twould work extreme distress.

For he would doom posterity To utter idleness.

A Strong Mimetic Sense.

"The Chinese have a very keen imitative faculty."

"Yes. They can make anything that they have a chance to scrutinize, from a piece of bric-a-brac to a Fourth of July oration."

Self-Consolation.

Dey kin reggie-ate de prices. Dey kin push 'em up an' down.

Dey kin keep de wheels a-go-in' till dey buzzes round an' round.

Wif de telegraph a clickin' an' de men a hustlin' fast—

Dey kin keep de game agoin' 'ies as long as dey kin last.

Yow Uncle doesn't worry any mo'.

"Cuz he hasn't any use foh wealth an' rank."

"Is comfortin' foh sho."

"At quitly an' know."

"Dat he hasn't any money in de bank."

I stahs out in de mo'nin', when de sun begins to gleam;

An' maybe I'll go fishin', an' perhaps I'll only dream.

An' I doem' read to paper, 'case I doem' want de news.

A-tellin' 'bout de white folks an' de money dat dey lose.

Dey nebbes takes yoh Uncle by surprise.

An' my lucky stahs mo' gratefully I thank—

"De fact I can't disguise."

"Dat I's feerd de money district is."

"Case I hasn't any money in de bank."

Defeated by Himself.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

Ex-Representative Lentz of Ohio, who was beaten last year at the polls, and who intends to contest the election, is laboring under the delusion that his overthrow was brought about by President McKinley, Mr. Hanna and all the other mighty men of republicanism, whom he wishes to overthrow before a committee of the House of Representatives. As usual, Mr. Lentz is mistaken. He was beaten because he was a nuisance alike to democrats and republicans. He was violent, irrational, indecent, foolish, silly, dangerous. He had not been a democrat. He was a nuisance to everybody except the radicals and destructives. On his merits he would not have received one-tenth of the vote that was thrown for him. His defeat in a democratic district is a tribute to the good sense of the plain, every-day voter.

Aldermen and Lights.

From the Syracuse Herald.

The common council will soon have 100 or more lights to distribute, and true to tradition the distribution will probably be by the thirteen aldermen individually, each getting his quota of lights and distributing them or giving them to other aldermen to distribute in a way calculated to fetch the largest return in influence to each alderman. The are light as an item in the aldermanic political stock in trade is not unimportant.

A Temple for Organized Labor.

From the Springfield Republican.

Organized labor in Chicago proposes to have its "temple," that is, a building where it can convene the meetings of all the unions. Beyond the bare provision for all the clubs and benevolent societies that ought to go with such a central meeting and a few tolls. This is with the purpose of developing the social side of life and doing it in an independent way. The plan has proceeded to the passage of a resolution empowering the executive committee to consider the matter and to report at an early date whether the proposed labor temple should be leased, purchased or built.

No Statehood for Hawaii.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii, who is enthusiastically advocating statehood for the territory of Hawaii, is warning his time. Hawaii is not fit to become a state, and it will be a long time, if ever, before it will be so fit. The Hawaiian people are a few miles away from the mainland and a few miles away from the mainland and a few miles away from the mainland.

Forestry in Michigan.

From the Toledo Blade.

Michigan is at last endeavoring to reforest the pine belt. It has turned over to the forestry commission 57,000 acres of land at the headwaters of various streams and created a department of forestry in the state university. This is an example which many other states might follow with profit.

Alcohol and Rent Prostration.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Nearly every patient taken to the City Hospital during the past week has been a drunkard. The fact may well be noted by young men whose habits are forming.

Keep Well All Summer.

Don't let the system "run down"—the nerves get "unstrung"—the appetite fail. If you feel at all badly—put yourself on WILLIAMS' CELERY COMPOUND. It's the summer tonic par excellence for those who are pale and weak. It strengthens and invigorates the system—enriches the blood—brings back the appetite—makes one sleep "like a top." Fine for the nerves—soothes and quiets them—cures nervousness.

50c. A Pint Bottle.

WILLIAMS' Temple Drug Store, Cor. 9th and F Streets.

SUCCESS of the AUTOMATIC "Blue Flames"

We receive messages every day from the pleased housekeepers who bought Automatic Blue Flame Oil Stoves. It's the best oil cooking stove made.

Two sizes, \$6 and \$8.50.

Little & Page, 1210 F St.

Sacrificing Chairs.

Now for the Summer Chairs—some of red and some of country suit—some must either be set aside or sold. We prefer to sell, hence these sacrifice ALBERTA SALE PRICES.

\$2.00 Chairs for \$1.50. \$3.25 Chairs for \$2.75. \$4.50 Chairs for \$3.25. \$4.50 Chairs for \$3.40.

The Houghton Co., 1214 F.

ASBESTINE

—is the new WATERPROOF COLD WATER PAINT, for outside use. Try it.

"Asbestine" comes in powder form. It is mixed and applied ready for use by mixing with cold water. Can be applied by any one who can wield a brush. In white and colors. It is the best paint for use on walls of air shafts, etc., of large buildings. Any desired quantity.

Geo. F. Muth & Co., 418 7th Street.

KODAKS

And all of Eastman's Photo Supplies are here. Bring your plates and films to us for developing. We work quick and work everything out on time. No disappointments.

KNEESSI, 425 7th. 'Phone E. 94 M.

You can buy the Mating, Gas Range, Refrigerator, Porch Rockers, Go-Cart or Baby Carriage Here on Credit Just as Economically as elsewhere for cash. Payments arranged to suit your convenience, weekly or monthly.

Mattings tacked down free.

Grogan's Mammoth Credit House, 817-819-821-823 7th St. N. W. Between H and I Sts.

COOL, BRIGHT, ATTRACTIVE EFFECTS IN AWNINGS.

Write or phone for samples and estimates.

M. G. COPELAND & CO., 400 11TH ST. (Established 1882.) Opp. "Star" Bldg.

The Best Fuel for Summer is COKE

Use it for your summer cooking. You'll find it will make a quicker and better fire than coal, and then it is much cheaper. Our coke is clean:

25 bushels Large Coke, delivered, \$2.00  
40 bushels Large Coke, delivered, \$2.50  
40 bushels Large Coke, delivered, \$4.10  
40 bushels Crushed Coke, delivered, \$2.50  
40 bushels Crushed Coke, delivered, \$3.70  
40 bushels Crushed Coke, delivered, \$3.30

Washington Gaslight Co., 413 10th St. N. W.

"THE BUSY CORNER." | "THE SMITH BUILDING."

S. Kann, Sons & Co.

ALWAYS THE BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR THE LEAST MONEY!

We Close Every Evening at 5 O'Clock, Saturdays Excepted.

First Remnant Sale,

Under the auspices of our Rebuilding Sale—and, according to our ideas, it's a grand offering. Mill Ends, Odd Pieces, Broken Lots and everything in that line marked down so that everything advertised will sell quickly without the least effort.

Regular Mill Ends, And Lots of Them, Too. Seasonable, Desirable and Wantable.

Two cases of new Corded Dimities, fast colors, all the new stripes and floral patterns, in waist and dress lengths. Rebuilding Price. 27 1/2c.

New 36-inch-wide Light and Dark Ground Percales; also a big roster of plain shades. These we can sell you at the Rebuilding Price of. 47 1/2c.

New Cretone Draperies and Furniture Coverings. These goods are salable all the year round. They come in light and dark grounds, in medium and large floral designs. Rebuilding Sale Price. 6 1/2c.

10,000 yards of Wash Goods, all this season's latest styles and patterns. These are some of the different makes: Sea Island Dimity, Jaconette, Lawn, Linen Colored Lawn, Embroidered Linen Lawn, and a full line of waist and dress lengths—goods worth in the piece from 12 1/2c. to 19c. per yard. Rebuilding Price. 7 1/2c.

15c. quality India Linon, in lengths from 1 to 10 yards; also new Sea Island Percale, printed on navy, red and light grounds, in waist, dress and wrapper lengths. Rebuilding Price. 83 1/2c.

New Embroidered Swisses—a fine line of stripes, dots and fancy weaves—sheer and pretty, and stanch for wear; regular 15c. kind. Rebuilding Price. 9 1/2c.

Pongee Foulards—the correct imitation of the all-silk foulard; exact patterns of the imported goods, in navy, light blue, pink, red, green and black grounds—goods worth 19c. per yard. Rebuilding Price. 93 1/2c.

1,000 yards of extra quality sheer India Linon—goods which sell regularly at 20c. per yard in the piece. Rebuilding Price. 10c.

Imported Mercerized Cheviot, in plain pink, cerise, light blue, mode, lavender, white. These goods have sold in the piece as high as 35c. per yard. Rebuilding Price. 12 1/2c.

Fine Imported Satin-striped Dimities, Embroidery Dot Dimities and Printed Silk Mull, in a full assortment of patterns and lengths; colors of blue, pink, lavender, old rose, corn and mode; regular piece price, 19c. to 39c. Rebuilding Price—per yard. 12 1/2c.

Choice of all our fine Imported Wash Goods, including Silk Mulls, Silk-striped Crepon, Silk Dot Crepon, Satin Raye Dimities and Embroidered Silk Mull—goods which sold in the piece from 39c. to 75c. per yard. Rebuilding Price. 19c.

THESE GOODS YOU WILL FIND THIRD FLOOR—BUSY CORNER BUILDING.

One Batch of Silk Remnants AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF 20c. PER YD.

2,500 yards of Silk Remnants to be sacrificed at about 25c. on the dollar. Unquestionably some of the best values offered this season. The lengths are all good—comprising Printed Foulards, Plain Taffetas, Peau de Soies and a host of other desirable weaves. There are silks among the lot which have sold as high as \$1.50. Rebuilding price. 29c.

Here Are Some Storming Good Values Taken From Our Suit Department and Placed on This Remnant List.

3 Cream White Serge Suits, which have sold for \$20.00. Rebuilding Sale Price. \$12.98

6 Brown Imported Cheviot Tailor-made Suits. Reduced from \$18.50 to the rebuilding Sale Price of. \$6.98

6 Navy Blue Tailor-made Serge Skirts, silk-lined throughout. Were \$10.00. Rebuilding Sale Price. \$4.98

6 fine Chambray Shirt Waist Suits, in pink and blue and oxblood; sizes 32 and 34 only. Were \$4.50. Rebuilding Price. \$1.98

50 fine Tailor-made Scotch Madras Waists, high-class goods, Fiske, Clarke & Flag's make. Were \$3.50. Rebuilding Price. .98c.

25 Seven-gore Flare Linen Skirts, reduced from \$1.50. Rebuilding Price. .98c.

40 Black Shirt Waists, neat polka dot effects, reduced from 49c. Rebuilding Price. 25c.

50 Fancy Taffeta Silk Waists, all colors, reduced from \$5.00. Rebuilding Sale Price. \$2.98

15 Fine Imported Linen Suits, some mercerized chambray ones in the lot. Reduced from \$12.50 and \$15.00. Rebuilding Price. \$6.98

SECOND FLOOR—SMITH BUILDING.

Rebuilding Sale Items

FROM THE UNDERMILN DEPARTMENT: VERY MUCH UNDERPRICED.

8 WOMEN'S MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC NIGHT GOWNS, HIGH AND SQUARE NECK—SOME ARE TRIMMED WITH FINE LACE—EMBROIDERED, AND PRAYER STITCHED—ED. BRAD—ANOTHER STYLE HAS A YOKE OF 12 TUCKS—HEMSTITCHED—AND READING REVERS—NECK AND SLEEVES TRIMMED WITH FINE VAL LACE—SOLD FOR \$1.25—REBUILDING PRICE. 68c.

14 WOMEN'S CAMBRIC NIGHT GOWNS, MADE EMPIRE STYLE; SOME HAVE YOKES AND REVERS OF ALL OVER EMBROIDERY, FINE VAL INSERTION AND EIGHT OTHERS HAVE YOKES OF FINE LACE, EMBROIDERED, FINISHED WITH RUFFLE OF EN. BRODERY OVER SHOULDER AND ON SLEEVES; SOLD FOR \$2.25 AND \$1.75—REBUILDING PRICE. 98c.

4 WOMEN'S SATIN PITTPORE IN SLANK—DEAN LAYERS—STYLISH—AND FIGURES—MADE UMBRELLA STYLE, WITH DEEP ACCORDION—PLEATED FLOUNCE, WHICH SOLD FOR 50c.—REBUILDING PRICE. 39c.

WOMEN'S UNDERMILN DEPARTMENT, SECOND FLOOR, REAR, BUSY CORNER.

Lining Remnants.

HERE ARE SOME GOOD VALUES BROUGHT ABOUT THROUGH THIS REBUILDING SALE:

1,500 YDS. OF DRESSMAKERS' CAMBRIC, ODD PIECES OF THE BEST GOODS—WE GIVE YOU THESE IN EVERY COLOR, GOOD LENGTHS, 5c. AND 6c. KINDS: REBUILDING SALE PRICE. 27 1/2c.

OUR ENTIRE LINE OF REMNANTS IN ALL DIFFERENT QUALITIES, IN DIFFERENT LENGTHS—ALL COLORS, AS WELL AS BLACK—GOODS WHICH SOLD AS HIGH AS 15c., 18c. AND 20c. PER YD.—REBUILDING PRICE. 5c.

IN THE LINING DEPARTMENT, FIRST FLOOR, SECTION G, BUSY CORNER.

Dress Trimming Remnants.

REMNANTS OF COLORED HERCULES AND FANCY TRIMMING BRAID, 3 TO 8 YARDS IN A REMNANT FROM 13c. TO 25c. REBUILDING PRICE. 5c.

REMNANTS OF FANCY BUTTONS, IN JET, STEEL, BONE AND METAL, WHICH SOLD FOR 12c. AND 15c. PER DOZ.—REBUILDING PRICE. 5c.

REMNANTS OF ALL-OVER BRAID NETS IN WHITE AND GOLD—ARABIAN AND GOLD HALF—THREE-QUARTERS AND 1-YARD REMNANTS—SOLD FROM 9c. TO 98c. PER YARD. REBUILDING PRICE. 18c.

FIRST FLOOR, SECTION E, BUSY CORNER BUILDING.

A Batch of Good Things That Will Only Cost You 5c. Each.

SUCH AS DECORATED BREAKFAST PLATES, DECORATED TEA PLATES, DECORATED PIE PLATES, DECORATED SOUP PLATES, DECORATED FRUIT SAUCERS, DECORATED BONE DIBBLE DECORATED TIN TRAYS, DECORATED FINE LAYERS, DECORATED PICKLE DISHES, DECORATED BREAD PLATES, DECORATED CREAM JUGS, WHITE TEA BOWLS, WHITE TEA SPOON HOLDERS, WHITE TEA SPOONERS, GLASS COMFORTS, GLASS SPOON HOLDERS, GLASS PRESERVE DISHES, GLASS ENGRAVED TUMBLERS AND GLASS BUTTER PLATES—CHOICE OF ANY, EACH. 5c.

GRANITE IRON FRYING PANS, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED, WERE 15c. EACH—REBUILDING PRICE. 5c.

2 TEA CANISTERS, HOLDING 1 LB., SLIGHTLY DAMAGED, SOLD FOR 10c.—REBUILDING PRICE. 5c.

25 CANS OF HOUSEHOLD PAINT, WHICH SOLD FOR 5c. PER CAN—REBUILDING PRICE. 2c.

25 CANS OF HOUSEHOLD PAINT, WHICH SOLD FOR 5c. PER CAN—REBUILDING PRICE. 2c.

ING PRICE. 2c.

2 REFRIGERATOR, HARD WOOD AND CHARCOAL PACKED—SLIGHTLY DAMAGED—WAS \$8.75—REBUILDING PRICE. 5c.

2 SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, QUADRUPLE PLATE, FOUR PIECES—HANDSOMELY FINISHED—SOLD FOR \$6.00—REBUILDING PRICE. \$3.00

2 SILVER-PLATED BUTTER DISHES—QUADRUPLE PLATE—EMPOSSED AND SATIN FINISH—SOLD FOR \$3.00—REBUILDING PRICE. \$1.50

2 SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, QUADRUPLE PLATE, FOUR PIECES—HANDSOMELY FINISHED—SOLD FOR \$6.00—REBUILDING PRICE. \$3.00

WITH VENETIAN GLASS, WERE \$4.00—REBUILDING PRICE. \$2.00

10 DINNER SETS, FINEST GLASS—IN LIMERICK CHINA, ONLY THREE SMALL PIECES MISSING, WHICH SOLD FOR \$2.50—REBUILDING PRICE. \$1.25

15 SOAP JARS, FROM TOILET SETS, IN ALMOST ANY COLOR TO MATCH—ALL HAVE RICH GOLD TRACING—WAS \$1.00—REBUILDING PRICE. \$1.00

THIS DEPARTMENT IS LOCATED ON THE THIRD FLOOR—BUSY CORNER BUILDING.

Stationery Under the Heading of Remnants.

15c. AND 10c. BOX PAPER, SLIGHTLY SOILED. REBUILDING PRICE. 5c.

50c. QUALITY BEAUTIFUL DECORATED BOX PAPER, REBUILDING SALE PRICE. 25c.

DIBBLE DECORATED TIN TRAYS, DECORATED FINE LAYERS, DECORATED PICKLE DISHES, DECORATED BREAD PLATES, DECORATED CREAM JUGS, WHITE TEA BOWLS, WHITE TEA SPOON HOLDERS, WHITE TEA SPOONERS, GLASS COMFORTS, GLASS SPOON HOLDERS, GLASS PRESERVE DISHES, GLASS ENGRAVED TUMBLERS AND GLASS BUTTER PLATES—CHOICE OF ANY, EACH. 5c.

GRANITE IRON FRYING PANS, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED, WERE 15c. EACH—REBUILDING PRICE. 5c.

2 TEA CANISTERS, HOLDING 1 LB., SLIGHTLY DAMAGED, SOLD FOR 10c.—REBUILDING PRICE. 5c.

25 CANS OF HOUSEHOLD PAINT, WHICH SOLD FOR 5c. PER CAN—REBUILDING PRICE. 2c.

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2 REFRIGERATOR, HARD WOOD AND CHARCOAL PACKED—SLIGHTLY DAMAGED—WAS \$8.75—REBUILDING PRICE. 5c.

2 SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, QUADRUPLE PLATE, FOUR PIECES—HANDSOMELY FINISHED—SOLD FOR \$6.00—REBUILDING PRICE. \$3.00

2 SILVER-PLATED BUTTER DISHES—QUADRUPLE PLATE—EMPOSSED AND SATIN FINISH—SOLD FOR \$3.00—REBUILDING PRICE. \$1.50

2 SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, QUADRUPLE PLATE, FOUR PIECES—HANDSOMELY FINISHED—SOLD FOR \$6.00—REBUILDING PRICE. \$3.00

WITH VENETIAN GLASS, WERE \$4.00—REBUILDING PRICE. \$2.00

10 DINNER SETS, FINEST GLASS—IN LIMERICK CHINA, ONLY THREE SMALL PIECES MISSING, WHICH SOLD FOR \$2.50—REBUILDING PRICE. \$1.25

15 SOAP JARS, FROM TOILET SETS, IN ALMOST ANY COLOR TO MATCH—ALL HAVE RICH GOLD TRACING—WAS \$1.00—REBUILDING PRICE. \$1.00

THIS DEPARTMENT IS LOCATED ON THE THIRD FLOOR—BUSY CORNER BUILDING.

S. Kann, Sons & Co., The Busy Corner. 8th and Market Space. The Smith Building.